



TALK ON SPRAYING.

Important Facts Briefly Stated For the Convenience of Beginners.

Progressive farmers all understand the importance of spraying, and of beginning the work early. Besides the importance of early spraying there are some other points that may not be overlooked, as, for instance: Be thorough with the sprayer. Do not leave a tree or plant until the job is well done. Do not throw a stream, but a light spray or mist. A barrel of the mixture is enough for about a dozen full grown apple trees. Animals may safely pasture in the orchard without harm after spraying.

The Bordeaux mixture so far gives the best results. The time is made part of the mixture to prevent scalding of the leaves by the action of the poisons. Therefore no lime is needed in the early spring before the leaves appear. Peach and plum foliage will not stand as strong a mixture as apple and pear.

Paris green is used for all leaf eating insects; so when fungi and insects are both to be combated, add three ounces to a barrel of the Bordeaux mixture. It is fungi that cause apples to drop when small. Spraying will make them hold on. The quince grower can have fair fruit and healthy trees if he will use the sprayer. Pear trees will not lose their leaves in August if sprayed in the early summer. In addition to these points The Farm Journal calls attention to the fact that:

Cherry, plum and grape rot; black knot in cherry and plum; raspberry and blackberry rust; strawberry leaf blight; apple scab; cracking of the pear; quince scab; premature fall of the leaf of the apple, pear, quince, cherry and currant—all these are lessened or prevented by spraying. Cherries, plums and peaches have tender foliage, and the mixture must be diluted.

An Attractive New Rose. The claim is made by those who ought to know that the new rose, Mrs. J. Sharmman Crawford, is a fine acquisition.

It is described as "a hardy hybrid perpetual, which blooms constantly." It



has taken prizes wherever exhibited in England. The color is a deep, rose pink, the outer petals tinted with a pale flesh color. The rose is very fragrant. The shape of the rose is well shown in the illustration here reproduced from Rural New Yorker.

Strawberries of Many Kinds.

Here is a brief analysis of varieties of strawberries, as given in the "Bible Berry Book," published by the Philadelphia Farm Journal:

Large fruited varieties—Sharpless, Greenville, Belmont, Saunders, Crawford, Edgar Queen, Bubach, Juniata Improved, Gandy, Leader, Jessie, Brandywine, Felton, Mary, Iowa Beauty and William Belt.

Early—Leader, Beder Wood, Crescent, Michel's Early, Meek's Early, Dayton and Haverland.

Late—Gandy, Eureka, Glendale, Parker Earle, Windsor, Equinox and Timbrel.

Fine quality—Pearl, Banquet, Cumberland, Crawford, Belmont, Dayton, Meek's Early and Iowa Beauty.

For market—Pearl, Gandy, Haverland, Saunders, Bubach, Crescent, Greenville, Parker Earle, Warfield, Leader, Muskingum, Lovett and Brandywine.

Look Out For the Black Knot.

American Agriculturist says: This is a good time of the year to visit with knife and saw and carefully inspect your plum and Morello cherry trees to see if any black knot is to be found. If found, excise every limb below the knot growth and be sure to burn it. The spores will spread from the dead limb on the ground as well as from the ones on the tree.

Fruit Notes.

Reports from some quarters state that the Columbian raspberry canes are harder and stand the winter where Shaffer's Colossal is killed.

Good Baldwin apples have been in sharp demand in all markets.

A common mode of pruning raspberries consists in pinching back the new growth during summer, thereby causing a more bushy form.

Don't neglect to spray if you want smooth, sound apples.

Graft old grape vines of worthless varieties.

Spray currants and gooseberries with kerosene water, tar water, potash solution or other insecticides promptly and repeatedly.

Keep the soil between the young grape vines mellow and free from grass or weeds.

THAT VALLEY DECISION.

The anxiously anticipated decision of the Valley Railroad case may be handed down in the United States Circuit Court today. Judge Hicks has been at the decision for several days, and there is an impression that it will be delivered this afternoon before he leaves for Toledo to begin a new term of court in that city. The suit in question involves the control of the Valley street which there has been a lengthy and lively controversy. Five of the bondholders have requested that the court be held by the trust company in New York. It is believed, however, that the decision will be made by the court in this city. The bondholders in the eyes of the law. Other points of interest are also involved in the suit which has been the occasion for a great deal of paper filing and argument.

METHODS OF IRRIGATION.

Floodings and Furrows Are Most Largely Practiced at the West.

A writer in American Gardening groups the methods of irrigating land into three classes—floodings, furrows and subirrigation. As the first two are more commonly employed at the west, what the writer says under these heads will be here reproduced. He says concerning floodings:

For grain fields and alfalfa meadows the water is spread out in a thin sheet over the entire surface. It is taken from the secondary distributing ditches through small gates into shallow trenches. If the land is level, it is laid off into squares of from one-half to three-fourths of an acre by means of furrows, but if there is considerable slope it may be terraced or the checks may be narrow, with a bank at the lower side to hold back the water. When water is needed by the crop, the gates are opened and water is admitted to the furrows, from which it is allowed to spread out over the highest check until all the ground has been covered, after which it is turned upon the one next lower.

This method is very wasteful of water and is not well adapted to other than sandy soils, as, if clay is present to any extent, the surface will bake and crack. The amount of water required for this method of irrigation varies with the soil and crop, as well as with the season and locality.

In Colorado it is estimated that the duty of water, or the amount that a stream of water flowing at the rate of one cubic foot per second will irrigate, is from 50 to 80 acres, but in some parts of California it seems to be several times this after the first season. As a rule, from two to three waterings in a season are given.

For such crops as are worked by the horse the water is applied in furrows between the rows, but if the land is level and the crops are hand worked it is thrown up into beds from 15 to 30 feet wide, along the crests of which the water is carried in shallow trenches, over the edges of which it runs and soaks into the soil. Any surplus water passes into the dead furrows between the beds, by which it is carried off. A similar method is used for irrigating orchards and small fruit plantations, the water being carried in trenches between alternate rows of trees, to each of which a branch trench leads, the water being allowed to soak into the ground the best it can, or checks are forced by throwing up ridges around the trees, into which the water is admitted.

State Boundaries. The work of the proposal to readjust the boundaries of states and territories in the arid belt on the lines of water-sheds instead of in the meridians and parallels of latitude comes a proposal from the mining regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan for new boundaries. The proposal made by the people of the mining regions is to form a new state from the portions of the three states mentioned which border on Lake Superior. They claim that their interests would be far more identical than under the present boundaries owing to the fact that the country designated is almost if not entirely mining and timber land while the rest of the territory of the three states is largely devoted to agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. Western Rural says that if they succeed in persuading the three state legislatures to submit to the division the new state will be called Superior with Duluth for capital.

Corn Culture.

The experiments of Professors King of the Wisconsin and Hays of the Dakota stations go to show conclusively that on good corn soil the depth of the plowing had nothing to do with the root habits of corn. It appears to have been proved that the artificial lift is of no influence, save to assist in drying out soil that is, as a rule, quite dry enough for the full growth of the plant. When one feeds the corn, it is an excellent crop to feed to dairy cows, yielding a large milk flow. Where it can be used green in this way, as a soiling crop, it gives the best returns. Green clover contains 80 per cent of water, while good hay has only 16 per cent. It thus takes over four tons of grass to make one ton of hay. There is always more or less loss in making it into hay. The leaves form about one-fifth of the whole produce, and are the most nutritious part of the plant. Weight for weight the leaves have about three times as much albumen as the stem. They really form about one-third of the whole value of the crop. The leaves readily break and fall off during haying, and this much of the value of the crop is lost. When corn is used for soiling, cutting should begin very early, and may be continued till late haying.—Prairie Farmer.

In Time of Drought.

Professor Roberts makes the point that stirring the upper part of the soil in a dry time is better than a mulch to preserve moisture, because cultivation tends to keep the roots below the stirred soil, while a mulch draws the roots to the surface—not a good place for them. He mentions the effect of cultivation in dry seasons in California, where they have no rain from May till September. Yet in orchards and vineyards he saw the top soil dry and fine as an ash heap, but one could kick away this dust and find moisture three or four inches beneath the surface.

News and Notes.

Small potatoes are usually the result of putting too much seed in a hill.

In this country 80,000 patents for inventions pertaining to vehicles have been allowed, 10,155 for harvesters, 4,130 for thrashing machines and 1,022 for plows.

It is claimed by one who has tried it that the application of hot linseed oil will lighten up the loose fellics of a wagon and keep them tight.

Keep ahead of the weeds in the onion beds by a free use of the wheel hoe.

Try a tablespoonful of nitrate of soda to each cabbage plant, scattering it well around.

The Nebraska Queen contains a card from Professor C. E. Bessey of the university experiment station, denouncing the new plant scabline in unqualified terms.

The best time to make clover hay is when the clover is in full bloom.

Irrigation Age claims that the grower of two acres or more of strawberries can afford irrigation to insure full crops and fine berries.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.

Thursday night, at his home in Alliance, Frederick Henchey, breathed his last, and thus another of Stark county's pioneers has gone to his long rest.

Mr. Henchey was born in Rossland county, Switzerland, and came to this country when quite young locating in Allegheny. In 1853 he moved to Alliance, and has lived there ever since. He was a butcher by trade and worked at that business nearly all his life.

He was 74 years of age when he was carried three times. His last wife died six years ago last April. He was the father of three children, one son and daughter living in Cincinnati and one daughter in Alliance.



SOME PLOW POINTS.

Presented by Rural New Yorker and Relating to Sulky and Common Plows.

A plow is a three sided wedge. The power necessary to drive it through the soil (the draft) depends upon the shape of the wedge (the amount of twist in the moldboard), the size of the chunk to be split (the depth of the furrow) and the kind and condition of soil. The friction on the moldboard is equal to that on both bottom and land side. The friction on the moldboard cannot be avoided or lessened beyond having the steel as hard and smooth as possible, but the friction on the bottom and land side can be largely done away with by hanging the plow on wheels and having all the bottom and side pressure carried on greased spindles. This is done in the case of constructed and properly managed sulky plows, and thus one-half the draft is lessened.

In common hand plows the bottom pressure or friction may be lessened by getting the team as near the plow as possible. It is true that the longer the traces the steadier the plow will run, but if the land side and point are long we may get the team back where they can do a good deal of lifting and still have the plow run steadily. We should choose a hand plow with a short beam and a long bottom, in sulky plows one which is so arranged that both the bottom and side pressure is carried on wheels.

The harder the moldboard of a plow the easier it will "scour," and the less friction there will be. Also the easier will it break if there are solid stones to be encountered. The same may be said of plowshares.

When steel shares are used, and no stones are found, it is well to have the shares tempered hard by heating to dull red after sharpening and plunging in water. If there are stones in the land, the shares should be softened by being allowed to cool slowly after sharpening. They will then be so soft that when they become dulled or battered by running against stones they may be sharpened in the field by drawing out with a hammer and hand anvil.

When a plow is started without any trouble in the spring, it generally means that it was given a coat of tallow when it was put in the shed in the fall. When we see a man spending valuable time in the spring scouring a plow with a brickbat, we wonder if he is the same fellow who used it the previous fall.

When to Cut Grass For Hay.

Many carefully conducted experiments have shown conclusively the superiority of early cut hay for cows and growing cattle. The proper time therefore to begin the harvest is as nearly as possible at the period of flowering. All ruminating animals do better on hay cut at that time, but horses seem to prefer it made from grass more advanced. From this point learn to make the hay for horses last. In cutting of the hay crop the mower should be started as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning. In a short time the tedder should distribute the grass evenly that it may be dried to the same state. Cutting at this stage will invariably give the most palatable and nutritious hay for all dairy cattle and sheep.

Never cut the grass too young or before the nutritive qualities are converted from a watery condition. When cut before that transformation, too much of it will be lost in drying and the balance will sour in curing. Every haymaker must have noticed that clover cut before it is in full bloom, or too early before the bulk when dry, which is evidence that there is little nutriment in it.

Forage Crops.

Dr. Gossens of the Massachusetts station advises growing mixed crops, say summer vetch and oats, as they produce larger yields than when grown singly. Sow together 40 to 45 pounds summer vetch to four bushels oats, and seed early in June. The fodder is highly nutritious, and may be cut green and fed for two or three weeks, or cured for hay. Sown at various times, it will grow through the season.

Vetch and oats, or vetch and barley will both cut 3½ to 4 tons of dry hay per acre. The latter makes an excellent fodder, containing 16 to 17 per cent protein, in digestive value corresponds with clover, does not need grain, and can be used as either green feed, ensilage or dried hay. Barley is not as good as oats. Winter vetch ought to come up in April. Ryegrass the previous fall should make a good early feed. Serradella produces 13 to 15 tons of green feed per acre. If green feed for the season is wanted, begin with vetch and oats, then green soja beans, and later serradella.

Potato Scab.

The Rhode Island experiment station has found that whenever ashes or air slaked lime was used on potatoes the amount of scab has been greatly increased. This has held true even when the seed was treated with corrosive sublimate. The conclusion reached at the station is that the scab disease is checked by the natural sources of the soil, and that lime, by correcting this source, makes it easier for the disease to spread. Stable manure is alkaline, and this, too, makes a better breeding place for the disease. This is the best explanation we have yet had. However useful lime or wood ashes may be on other crops, we would not use either directly on potatoes.

Fertilizer For Corn and Potatoes.

The Massachusetts experiment station recommends 500 pounds dissolved bone black, 200 pounds nitrate of soda and 250 pounds muriate of potash per acre for corn. For potatoes, 500 pounds dissolved bone black, 200 pounds nitrate of soda and 250 pounds high grade sulphate of potash.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Anna Polinsky, aged 42 years, residing at No. 11 Bank street, died yesterday morning after an eight month's illness. She leaves a husband and several children. The remains were interred in St. John's cemetery this afternoon at 8 o'clock.

A LITTLE BOY'S BAD LUCK.

Ernest, the seven year old son of Oscar Steiner, of West South street, met with an accident this morning. He was sawing with a boy about his own age, and kept it up until he became dizzy. He fell to the ground and fractured both bones of his right forearm. Dr. Walker was called and reduced the fracture. The same arm was broken last fall.

LIQENED TO MARRY.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Harry M. Schuffel and Cora May Stone of Canton; John Thomas and Laura Barnaby Culbertson, of Alliance.

MASSILLON RIDERS DO WELL.

Stark county was represented in the twenty-five mile bicycle race at Cleveland Thursday by Harry Dolson, Walter Snyder, and C. C. Baubart, of Massillon. The race was won from start to finish, the winner of the time making the distance in 1 hour 9 minutes and 54 seconds. Dolson got fifth place and Snyder and Baubart thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth respectively. A telegram point also says that Snyder and Baubart ninth place for time prizes.

IN THE APIARY.

A New York Beekeeper Advises Shingle Roofs For Beehives.

I do not know but I may be the first who has made such a roof as I will describe, and as it is a good one I want the beekeepers to have it should they so desire. I saw a similar shaped roof covered with inch boards, but it was too heavy to be handy, so I made 30 shingle roofs in the fall of 1893. I have tested them since, and I think they are the best roofs now in use—a fine shelter when the rain pours, and a fine shade when the sun shines hot, light to handle and pack up snug when not in use. I showed my roof to one beekeeper, and so I will give the directions for making it, as well as I can, and hope many will enjoy using my shingle roof on beehives.

Thus writes a New York correspondent of The American Bee Journal, who also gives the following directions: Take a piece of timber 2½ feet long by 2 inches square, which is for the ridge of the roof, upon which nail shingles as follows: Use 18 inch cedar shingles, and three penny wire nails will do. Nail one course of shingles upon the ridgepiece, laying the butts of the shingles even with the side toward you, then lay another course on the same side, but reverse the shingles, laying the thin end toward you, letting it project over the butt of the under course 1½ inches, break joints good and nail well into the ridgepiece. It is well to draw a pencil mark to lay the butts of the second course of shingles by.

Now take a piece of lath 2½ feet long, place it under the shingle parallel with the ridgepiece one inch toward you from the butt of the last course laid. Now nail through into the lath, driving the nails snug into the bench on which you work, then with a chisel pry the roof up, turn it over, clinch the nails, saw off the tips of the shingles at each end, thus completing one side of the roof.

As you stand facing the bench take hold of the roof at the ridgepiece, lift it from the bench with the shingle side toward you, the eave hanging down. Lay the ridgepiece on the edge of the bench with the shingle down by the side of it. Now lay on another course of shingles with the butts toward you even, covering the ends of the two courses which were sawed off, then lay another course with the tip of shingle toward you as before, finish with a lath under the eave, saw off the tips at each end, and the roof is nearly complete. Put on top two weather strips—use lath—nail them well, thus finishing the roof.

The idea is to use the water of the Nimschillen. Commencing below the city at the first available point they would secure the water power and use it for generating all the electricity possible at that point. Then at the next available point another battery would be planted and the same water used to generate more electricity. It was expected to plant four or five batteries between Canton and the Big Sandy. Their greatest expectations, however, are based upon the Big Sandy. The scene of their operations is expected to be at the old dam and canal, which for many years has been abandoned. There they calculated to have a big plant and develop enough electrical energy to supply Canton, Massillon and Canal Dover, and at prices much below the present cost. By the restoration of the old dam across the Big Sandy above Bolivar and the use of the old canal bed they calculated that they would be able to secure a fall of 30 feet and by the use of a turbine wheel and motor they could generate 3,000 horse power. In the transaction some \$5 per acre of the power would be lost, but the cheapness with which it could be produced after the plant was once established would make it a desirable practical scheme. The four or five plants to be established along the Nimschillen would probably produce 3,000 kilowatts of power, or enough to supply to have 4,000 or 5,000 horse electric power to dispose of to the mills and shops in neighboring towns. In beginning operations they found some difficulty in securing the right to use the old dam and canal, and also a good deal of doubt about title in some cases.

Another matter has delayed them for some months and prevented them from prosecuting the work more vigorously. It being necessary to obtain measurements of the streams at low water mark. One of them had been planted and the same water used to generate more electricity. It was expected to plant four or five batteries between Canton and the Big Sandy. Their greatest expectations, however, are based upon the Big Sandy. The scene of their operations is expected to be at the old dam and canal, which for many years has been abandoned. There they calculated to have a big plant and develop enough electrical energy to supply Canton, Massillon and Canal Dover, and at prices much below the present cost. By the restoration of the old dam across the Big Sandy above Bolivar and the use of the old canal bed they calculated that they would be able to secure a fall of 30 feet and by the use of a turbine wheel and motor they could generate 3,000 horse power. In the transaction some \$5 per acre of the power would be lost, but the cheapness with which it could be produced after the plant was once established would make it a desirable practical scheme. The four or five plants to be established along the Nimschillen would probably produce 3,000 kilowatts of power, or enough to supply to have 4,000 or 5,000 horse electric power to dispose of to the mills and shops in neighboring towns. In beginning operations they found some difficulty in securing the right to use the old dam and canal, and also a good deal of doubt about title in some cases.

Such leaders of the democracy as John A. McMahon, of Dayton; Daniel Haw, of Marion, Wm. A. Lynch, Postmaster John E. Monnot and State Committeeman Louis Loloch, of Canton, Stark county; Judge Seney and Judge McCauley, of Tiffin; Judge Smalley, of Upper Sandusky; Senator Thomas J. Godfrey, of Celina; Virgil P. Kline, E. J. Blandin, John A. Farley, Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland; Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe; Curtis McBride, of Mansfield; ex-Governor Campbell, of Butler; J. T. Russell, of Morrow; L. W. Findlay, of Noble and a host of others are making the fight for a sound money platform. Ohio may be set down in the column of sound money states.

HOME AGAIN.

L. B. Ohliger, superintendent of the Canton waterworks, returned Sunday from Atlanta, Ga., where he attended the meeting of the American Waterworks association. While at the convention Mr. Ohliger received a visit from a party of water men from deep wells. He reports that the supply of water is increased from one to two hundred per cent by the use of the air lift. At the meeting of the waterworks trustees Tuesday night Mr. Ohliger will make a report of the trip and what he saw.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP ROAD MAKING.

Plain township has commenced its work of road building with crushed stone. The first stone was put in on the Middlebranch road, last week, just beyond Joseph Hayhurst's place, three miles northeast of town. A strip of road a hundred yards long has been constructed. Now that the township has a crusher it is expected to push road improvement rapidly. The roads in Plain township are now the best in the county, but they will be better. The gutters have all been scraped out and grading is being done rapidly.

CATHOLIC FEAST DAYS.

Yesterday being the great feast of Pentecost, pontifical high mass was sung in the Catholic churches.

The feast of this week are as follows: Monday, June 3—St. Childs, Queen.

Tuesday June 4—St. Francis Chancelio, Confessor.

Wednesday, June 5—St. Boniface, Archbishop and Martyr (fast day).

Thursday, June 6—St. Norbert, Archbishop and Confessor.

Friday, June 7—Feast of the Sacred Heart (fast day).

Saturday June 8—St. Medard, Bishop and Confessor (fast day).

OUR BOYS AT AKRON.

They Help Celebrate Memorial Day and Return Home Reporting a Glorious Time.

The three companies of the Ohio National Guards in Canton and Co. K., of Alliance, left Canton yesterday afternoon to take part in the dedication exercises at Akron. The Akron people had made extensive preparations for the day. The G. A. R. had selected as chief marshal P. E. Werner, of the Warner Printing Co., and he had left nothing undone to give Akron a big time. A large sum of money had been raised to defray expenses of the occasion. The expenses of the national guards were paid from the time they left home until they returned. The Canton companies left on their special train at 2 o'clock; the Akron companies made without a stop, arriving there at 3 p. m. The procession was all ready to move when the Canton boys got there and after getting their positions the big procession started. The procession was in four divisions. The first division was composed of all the companies of the national guards. The second division contained the 15th Battalion of the Knights of St. John, the Akron division of the U. R. K. of P., the Patriarchs Militant and Boys' Brigade of the Akron Sunday school. The third division was composed of the latter carriers of Akron and 16 secret orders, mostly German. The fourth division was made up of the G. A. R., W. R. C., Union Veteran Legion, members of the school board and members of the city council.

The exercises took place in Grand Park, and consisted of music by the bands and singing societies and an oration by Gen. J. Warren Kiefer, of Springfield. The houses along the line of march were handsomely decorated and thousands of people stood on the sidewalks to view the parade. The line was broken supper was furnished the National guards in the armory. The Canton Knights of St. John were taken in charge by their Akron brethren and the Akron Liedertafel entertained the Akron societies of the old canton. The line was in visiting and seeing the sights of the city and passed off without any incident of special moment. The train returning left Akron at 11 o'clock and every one returned speaking in the highest terms of their entertainment at the hands of the generous citizens of Akron.

TO HARNESS THE CREEK.

Cantonians Have a Scheme to Have the Nimschillen Run All Our Industries.

A move is now contemplated that if carried out will revolutionize industry in Canton. It is proposed to harness the Nimschillen and let it accomplish according to plans already made, the possibilities of the venture are almost illimitable.

A prominent citizen of Canton of an original turn of mind, while gazing into the gurgling waters of the Nimschillen with struck with the idea of harnessing these rushing waters might be turned to advantage and made to move the machinery of this and other nearby towns. Several have been interested in the scheme which involves the generating of electricity for light and power by water power.

The idea is to use the water of the Nimschillen. Commencing below the city at the first available point they would secure the water power and use it for generating all the electricity possible at that point. Then at the next available point another battery would be planted and the same water used to generate more electricity. It was expected to plant four or five batteries between Canton and the Big Sandy. Their greatest expectations, however, are based upon the Big Sandy. The scene of their operations is expected to be at the old dam and canal, which for many years has been abandoned. There they calculated to have a big plant and develop enough electrical energy to supply Canton, Massillon and Canal Dover, and at prices much below the present cost. By the restoration of the old dam across the Big Sandy above Bolivar and the use of the old canal bed they calculated that they would be able to secure a fall of 30 feet and by the use of a turbine wheel and motor they could generate 3,000 horse power. In the transaction some \$5 per acre of the power would be lost, but the cheapness with which it could be produced after the plant was once established would make it a desirable practical scheme. The four or five plants to be established along the Nimschillen would probably produce 3,000 kilowatts of power, or enough to supply to have 4,000 or 5,000 horse electric power to dispose of to the mills and shops in neighboring towns. In beginning operations they found some difficulty in securing the right to use the old dam and canal, and also a good deal of doubt about title in some cases.

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SOUND MONEY.

Very Likely to Prevail in Kentucky—Senator Blackburn's Advocacy of Free Silver Will Cause His Defeat For Re-Election.

Louisville, Ky., June 1.—As the time draws near for the democratic state convention in Kentucky, interest in the result is increasing. A number of newspaper correspondents who have been traveling over the state are impressed with the idea that Senator Blackburn will be defeated for re-election and that the sound money faction of the democratic party is bound to win. Mr. Van Selden, private secretary to Secretary Carlisle has been over the state and he says that the indications are for Blackburn's defeat. He did not think that the Senator would get half the delegates in his own congressional district. In Mr. Van Selden's opinion, ex-Governor Buckner, a sound money candidate, stands the best chance for election.

Colonel Sterrett, correspondent of the leading Texas daily, has returned from a trip. After mingling with representatives of every shade of financial opinion, Colonel